THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1879.

Amparment: Lorenza tmerlean Institute - Ferty-sightly National Exhibition. Puth Avenue Theatre La Prichele. Crumi Opera House The Michity Poller. Baverty's Theater-Builder. kaster & Binl's Garden-Co New York Aquarion—II. M. x. Fundors. Athle's Garden—Enchantment. Olympic Theatre—The French Spy. Park Theatre-Our American Courts. San Francisco Binster's deserver and 20th st Sens Cancisco Minister's altracowy and 200 htmoderd Theater Hamlet.

Theater Comique—Mulliam Guert Chowder, Luion Square Theater—My Partners Wallack's Theater—Contempt of Cont.

Wood's Brondway Theater—Jeles-Hen.

How Would John Kelly Administer the Office of Governor?

Mr. KELLY has, of course, no expectation of being elected. He has avowed this himself. He only runs to defeat Gov. Robin-

But let us, for the sake of argument, sup pose Mr. KELLY to be elected Governor How would be administer the office? Would he act according to his own intelligence and understanding and conscience, or would be be governed by some other person?

For instance, very likely some financial measure for the city of New York might pass the Legislature and be presented to him for approval or disapproval. Now, if he was satisfied that it was his duty to veto the measure, but the Comptroller of the city insisted on having it approved, would Mr. KELLY act on his own convictions, or would he submit to the dictation of the city Comptroller ?

It will be borne in mind that such a case happened under Gov. Robinson. A financial measure passed the Legislature, which he thought it his duty to veto. The city now running for Governor-insisted that the bill should be signed. Because the Governor refused to submit to his dictation is one of the principal reasons why Mr. Kelly is now running against him.

In other words, it would seem that, so far as measures affecting this city are concerned, Mr. KELLY stoutly insists on his right to be Governor, no matter who may have been elected by the people.

The Military Family's Improvement of the Ute War.

The United States Government is bound by contract, guardianship, and humanity to maintain the Indians in undisturbed possession of the reservations assigned to them.

In the Rocky Mountain region, in which many of the tribes occupy territory defined by treaties, gold and silver exist. A large population of wandering miners and prospectors is incessantly attracted to this region. Singly, or in small parties, these adventurers invade every guich and valley where the geologic indications encourage the hunt for the precious metals. No dangers, no hardships, no toils discourage the quest. No law save miners' law, no rights save miners' rights, deter them from occupation anywhere and everywhere, and from the forcible maintenance of possession if the ground proves to be rich. To all of these it is law that red men have no rights which white men are bound to respect. A trice of Indians to them is like a pack of wolves to a He would put the ballot boxes in an imposcommunity of farmers-a hurtful and unpleasant nuisance.

On the invasion of an Indian reservation containing gold and silver, a duty on the part of the Government arises, which we have never known to be performed. The United States are bound to maintain the Indians in undisturbed possession of the land they deeded and guaranteed to them. It is the duty of the Government to move troops instantly to the invaded points, and drive the invaders back. This is the only possible remedy for the wrong. In the absence of this remedy the Indians must lose their homes and submit to expulsion and every form of personal wrong and indignity, unless they repel invasion by force. If they manfully do this, the Government changes its relations to them instantly. It calls their self-defence warfare. It denominates them public enemies. They forfeit forthwith every right which guardian-hip invested them with. Troops are sent against them. They are slaughtered or dispersed, and the gold linders hunters for silver, and timber thieves swarm over their homes, and their land is raked into the public domain. No civilized Government has ever so inverted law and lustice as does ours habitually in its dealings. with the Indians. Throughout the world, the repulse of foreible intrusion on land in The laws of the United States justify this in white men. The Government of the United States calls it a crime in a red mam. Selfdefence by Indians is savage warfard on unprotected frontiersmen!

stationed near the Ute reservation won have saved it from invasion by miners, the order of an intelligent and in.U.bu is one tary of the Interior would have cured the harassing the tribe by using, against their entreaties, the favorite and most convenient ground for grazing their horses for his lessons in agriculture. It the war had no other origin than the appointment of a backrupt land speculator who had a mania for scheatifle farming, to be agent for the Ute In- they prefer despotism. Such persons had dians, the responsibility of it yet rests on the Government. By flying in the face of the habits and wishes of the mountain tribe with his agricultural functor and ob-Stinacies, the man invited his own death.

This bloody interruption of the unperformed work of envinzing the Utes against their wishes, and the pending extermination of them as a tribe, will bear but one fruit, as snameful as the Gov-ernment's neglect and the permitted ruln. The Military Family will improve it to necomplish an increase of the army or stop its reduction. The head of the army is in decently haranguing audiences in the West on the inadequacy of our military force, and urging voters to require their representatives in Congress to increase it. He falsely declares that we have not addlerenough to even picket the Indian country. It is notoriously untrue. There lie in luxurious idieness in the many useless forts and posts on the Atlantic coast, the lakes, and the interior of the country all the way over to the Messuri River, thousands of officers and soldiers who are no more accord where they are than at Saratoga Springs. These should be moved where only they can be useful. If they were on the plains and in the mountains, the force to protect the Indians from the whites and to suppress savage outbreaks would be excessive. But the unfortunate division of the country_into military departments offers a fixed resistance to this natural disposition of our troops. The commanders will not go West

organize the army for service against | Inclination, and that all this latter-day grum-Indians. They organized it for their own glory and comfort, and they intend to stay a idieness in the midst of civilization and uxuries, and have staffs of officers and commands of men about them. The same unsoldierly and selfish purpose dictates the retention and occupation of the hundreds of little military posts scattered through the Atlantic and Middle States. They are luxurious homes and stately headquarters for officers and their families. Every one of them from Fort Adams to Fort Abercrombie might be abandoned with a public profit. The alleged necessity of occupying them in force to guard the public property they contain is false. Not one of them contains value equal to that in any large New England cotton or woollen mill, or any Bessemer steel mill. Between 1874 and 1870 many of these were shut up. Two watchmen by day and two by night were ample to guard and preserve the property in the largest and costliest of them.

In opposition to Gen. Sherman we call on every voter who reads THE SUN to urge his representative in Congress not only to resist an increase of the army, as manifestly unnecessary, but to insist on its reduction to ten thousand men.

Inspector Schell.

The Hon. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the venerable and war-worn veteran of Democracy was on hand early on Tuesday to inspect the registry of voters in the Fourteenth Election District. He went to work with proper method, and kept at it with praiseworthy assiduity up to the time of the close of the registering place.

The seat of Mr. SCHELL was in a barber's shop in West Broadway. He has performed public duties in more elegantly appointed quarters in the Custom House-and has drawn far higher pay for the work than he will receive for looking after votes this autumn. Now he gets five dollars a day when employed, and then he got many Comptroller -- the same John Kelly who is | times as much, sometimes even when idle. But he never did more important and valuable work for the public. It is, of course just as honorable and just as much the duty of the citizen to see that every man who is entitled to a vote has his name properly registered for the purpose, and that every man who tries to vote illegally shall be kept away from the polls, as it is to collect customs.

It was a gratifying sight, therefore, that of the serious SCHELL in the barber's shop He taught the Police Commissioners and he public a valuable lesson. It is that no task undertaken in behalf of the people's rights, and especially no task which has for its object the protection of their privtloge of voting, is beneath the dignity of any citizen, no matter how eminent he may be. Mr. SCHELL may not always have carned all that the people paid him, but that he fully and fairly earned the five ollars he got for his Tuesday's work nobody will question. It was not great pay, but it was enough, and he must have enjoyed the feeling that ie was honestly and honorably earning his day's brend. Besides, he did the voters of the Fourteenth District an important service, and a man is not always sure that his labor is going to redound to iis neighbor's good. Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON once, in extolling the grandeur of the ballot of a free people, painted a picture of the sort of polling place he would have ing palace, to which art had lent the graces of beauty, so that going to the polls would be something like going to a cathedral for the highest and most impressive worship It was a pretty fancy, and, in truth, the expression of the will of the people by the casting of their ballots is a very grand and solemn thing. But the places in which they perform the duty and exercise the privilege are not of so much account, provided they are conveniently situated for the purpose for the act ought to consecrate the place where it is done.

The great thing is to see that no votes exin they shall be counted and returned honestly. We hope and believe Mr. Schell will look sharply after this matter. Three years ago, though the people elected a President by a great majority, the scoundrels who had the counting of the ballots gave the election to another man-to the Fraud who is now in the White House.

Well Done, Connecticut!

We heartily rejoice at the crushing vote with which the people of Connecticut have struck the proposition to restrict the ses slons of the Legislature to one every two years. It is a most wholesome conclusion, and, we trust, will not only put the idea the occupation of its owner is sanctioned. permanently to rest in Connecticut, but kill it in New York also.

In a despotic system no legislature is necessary. The autocrat makes the laws and enforces them. His decree is sufficient; but in a popular government the legisla The new Ute war in Colorado is the per- ture must be kept constantly in life, and missive work of the Governments troops meet frequently. It is vain to talk about the expense, and about saving money by annual sessions cost more than biennial but want of that ? Demogratic government mad forly of the agent who persisted in us, in some respects, necessarily more costly

than despotic. Probably the greatest fools in this country are those who habitually decry our legislatures and smer at their proceedings. In so doing they deery the whole constitutional and democratic system, and declare that better emigrate to Dahomey at once. In that State no legislature is known.

Let every believer in democracy and equal rights return thanks to the people of Connecticut for what they have now done.

A Manly Denial by the Express.

We recently took occasion to refer to a statement we had seen in some country journal to the effect that Mr. Kelly's opposition to the reflection of Gov. Robinson originally grew out of some offensive assumption of the functions of Governor by Col. David C. Robinson.

The Eccuring Express, in a frank and manly spirit, pronounces this story a fable-just what we expressed the opinion it was when we referred to it.

We are giad to have this injurious report authoritatively set at rest. One alleged ground for Mr. Kelly's violent opposition is done away with. The truth is we do not think he has any sufficient grounds for the course he is pursuing.

City voters who did not attend to the registering of their names on Tuesday can perform that duty on Wednesday of next week. n Friday, Oct. 21, or on Saturday, Oct. 25. As pretty nearly every one wants to vote this year. the registration promises to be satisfactorily

Joe Hawkey never hit the nail more equirely on the head than when he told the Connecticut voters that the success of popular institutions was conditioned upon the willingness of the people to discharge their political if they can stay East. They did not duties, even at some sacrifice of convenience or

bling about the frequency of elections was un

democratic and un-American. Do the men who complain so loudly of the fuss and bother of going to the polis every year to vote for members of the Legislature realize that they are advertising their unworthiness to enjoy the advantages of self-government?

Senator Conkling had a great audience of Brooklyn Republicans out to hear him last evening, and he wrought up their enthusiasm to a high pitch. If that malaria fever is still lingering in his system, there were no signs of it in his oratory.

The second half of the walk at Gilmore's has begun, with nearly two-thirds of the original thirty-five contestants already out of the race. Several of those who now remain, however, have a good chance of saving their entrance fees by keeping on, if they think the game worth the candle. When O'LEARY promised extra prizes for all who should make various distances exceeding 450 miles, some people may have thought his offer one of ruinous generosity. But he knew by experience what 450 miles meant; and the entrance fees of those who have already departed will probably more than cover all the extra distance prizes.

It is a suggestive fact that, outside of Hartford, the representative Republican journals of Connecticut were warmly in favor of the biennial Legislature project, and that the votes east for it are supposed to have come almost wholly from that party.

Parole has one more chance to redeem his reputation this season—supposing that it needs redemption. He is engaged for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, which are sufficiently heavy to have secured a large number of entries. The distance in the Cambridgeshire is much more favorable to Parole than in the Cesarewitch, be ing only about a mile and an eighth, which is well suited to his fine bursts of speed. But the handleappers also know this, and have weighted him accordingly. He carries within a few pounds as much as Isonomy, who is also entered. The impost on the latter in the Cesarewitch was so great that, though the best horse in England, he could only come in fourth. For the same reason, both Isonomy and Parole, who are to carry the ton weights, may miss winning the Cam-

A despatch from Georgia says that State Treasurer RENFROE, tried by the Senate on articles of impeachment," has been acquitted on every charge, to the great satisfaction of his friends." As the vote on the first three articles, which dealt with the main charges, was twenty five guilty to seventeen not guilty. Treasurer RENTROE's friends must be easily satisfied.

Boyron, the paddler, is repeating on the connecticut his last spring's performances on the Ohio and Mississippi. As upon the former cension, also, when he gets tired of floating he goes ashore and walks along the bank. That breaks the continuity of the supposed voyage, but adds to its comfort. Thus far we hear of no such enthusiasm in New England over Boyrox as was manifested in the Middle and Southern States, if we may credit the despatches that then came from his line of progress. We hear of no "hundred thousand spectators shouting themselves hoarse;" of no illuminated towns, and bridges breaking under their freight of eager welcomers; of no rough waterman paddling out" to ask the daring voyager to take a drink of heaven's own whiskey;" of no selfmmolating admirer who, like the alleged Westerner of last winter, "yelled from the bank, Captain, I'd like to die for you." " But whether the fault is that the New Englanders are slow to admire the floating prodigy, or whether it is that the right sort of reporters are wanting to give a glowing account, is not yet clear.

Gen. BUTLER recently gave public notice that, if any responsible man would father the charges against him contained in an anonymous pamphlet entitled "Burlen's Record." which is being circulated in Massachusetts, he would give that man an early opportunity to prove them in a court of law.

We suppose that Mr. Beand, at present Collector of the Port of Boston by appointment of the Fraudulent Haves, and formerly Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is responsible, in the sense in which Gen. BUTLER uses the word. He is reputed to have made moneyin the clothing business, we believe-and the presumption is that he has it vet.

In a recent speech to the East Bostonians Mr. BEARD asserted in so many words that Gen. BUTLER had habitually kept an army of spics cept these which can be rightfully cast are to dog the footsteps of public men, in order put in the boxes, and that when they are all that "through their private weaknesses he might control their public action or blackmai their private purses."

It will not surprise us to next hear of Mr. BEARD as defendant in a libel suit in which BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is plaintiff. Such a suit would be pretty sure to take on the dimensionof a celebrated case.

Why cannot the Eleven of England mee the Eleven of Ireland in a cricket match at Hoooken? And why might not also the Eleven of Philadelphia, who have beaten the Eleven of Ireland, join to make a triple tourney either a Hoboken or Staten Island? The meeting of the teams of Messrs, Daft, Newhall, and Hone yould be indeed a memorable one in the annals of cricketing.

Great freaks of fortune seldom strike thrice in the same place. Last spring Farmer HARPER of Midway, Ky., exhibited, with par denable pride, to one of our correspondents, two bay stallions filled with the fire of Flying Childers, "There," said he, "are the only two horses in this world from one stable that have run a mile in 1:40, and that fellow (pointing to Ten Breeck! did it inside of 1:40." The other horse was Longfellow. Successively, within a short period of time, they had been the phenomenal wonders that drew applause from the quarterstretch. At the late meeting in Louisville, the Great American Stallion stake for three-year olds, one mile and three-quarters was run. Twelve racers, from fifty-one nomina tions made by prominent breeders of the South west, faced the judges. Among the tried one were Bucktie, Agreelas, and Good Night. The keen critics of the turf placed their faith and money on Eucktie and Aureolas for the firs and second places. Farmer HARPER had two sons of Longfellow in the string, Irish King and Jils Johnson. Few saw their "pints"-a the old farmer calls the running qualities of hi colts; and none accorded them a place in the race, A tremendous struggle ensued, and there was great consternation on the quarter stretch when Irish King bounded under th wire in the astonishing time of 3:05%, equal to the best on record, with Jils Johnson second. Neither Bucktie nor Aureolas captured a place The farmer had struck a triple of victories either one of which the ear-ful rich breeders would have given a king's ransom to have won Mr. Harperis known as a careless, easy old man paying no attention to theoretical experiments He allows his farm boys to ride his matchless horses over fields of stumps after the cows, and along the dusty roads to the country store and post office. He follows a slack system of training. Still the fickle goddess perches high or his colors of orange and red. It is one of th

marvels of horse breeding.

The Louisville race has a strange sequel. It seems that, although Mr. HARPER entered both colts in his own name, he had given Irish King when a yearling to his colored trainer. The trainer claimed the stakes, but Mr. HARPER refused to surrender, saying that Jils Johnson had been pulled in order to allow Irish King to win. The trainer has taken this novel case into court, and turfmen look for the result with exceeding interest.

Nociety News.
Washington, Oct. 8.—The announcement is

formally made from San Francisco that U. S. Grant, Jr is engaged to marry Miss Flood, daughter of one of the bi The marriage is to be a royal affair. It salto said, upon what appears to be good authority, tha Adolphe E. Borie, made Secretary of the Navy ten years ago, with the understanding that Admiral Porter was to perform the duties of the office, intends to make Gen. Grant the heir to his large estate.

THE SAVANNAH CELEBRATION.

To-day the people of Georgia celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the gallant but unsuccessful struggle made by combined French and American forces to wrest from

British control the city of Savannah. The attack on Savannah of Oct. 9, 1779, forms a singular episods in the story of the American evolution. A twelvemonth earlier, Gen. Prevost, the British commander in east Florida, had despatched raiding parties into Georgia; but it was not till the 23d of December, 1778, that a British force of 3,000 men, sent by transports from Clinton's command in New York, appeared off Savannah. The city was feebly defended, and, with a loss of but twenty-four in killed and wounded, Lieut.-Col. Campbell carried the chief city of Georgia, capturing in its fort 453 prisoners and 48 pieces of artillery. Thereupon Prevost resumed his raids throughout Georgia, the result of which was to overrun and reduce by the following midsummer the entire State, the American forces, under Gen, Lincoln, everywhere retiring.

At this juncture the hopes of the Southern patriots were revived by the appearance of the powerful French fleet of Admiral D'Estaing, from the West Indies, on the coast of Georgia. His fleet counted 33 sail, including 20 ships of the line, and in it was a force of several thousand men. Arriving off Savannah on the first day of September, 1779, by the 10th he had landed his troops, and by the 16th had summoned Gen. Prevost to surrender the city to the French arms. Prevost contrived to keep up a correspondence until his negroes, working day and night, had completed his works, and especially until Maitland had arrived with reenforcements from Beaufort; then he sent his

defiance. On the 23d of September an American contingent, under Gen. Lincoln, joined the French forces; included in it was Col. Moultrie's gallant Second South Carolina Regiment, heroes of Fort Moultrie three years before, and of much bushwhacking warfare since. At dawn of Oct. 9 a column of French troops, under D'Estaing, with a part of the Carolinians charged the works in front, while another French column sought to take them in rear The latter column was entangled in a swamp and routed by the British fire; the former after a gallant assault of an hour, was driven first, from the redoubt, and then, under a brisk charge of Maitland's arenadiers and marines rom the field to the protection of the ships. The French embarked and sailed away; Lincoin's forces crossed the river toward Charleson, in confusion, or fled to the backwoods of

Georgia. This is the event whose hundredth anniversary is now to be commemorated. Looking either at the degree of general-hip displayed on the American side or at the utter and uncompensated failure-for the British lost but about ensedre men, while the Americans lost two aundred and the French six hundred-it surely is not the most agreeable of battles to recall and eulogize. But it happens that peculiar memories of heroic sacrifice cluster around this hapless field. D'Estaing and Baron de Stedingk, the Swede, were badly wounded. Count Pulaski, whose name is immortal in our history, was wounded fatally. A French and an American standard reached and were planted on the British ramparts before the repulse. The American standard was in the hands of Sergeant William Jasper. He and Licut, Hume and Lieut. Bush of his regiment, by his side, were all mortally wounded. It is recorded of Jasper that, with his strength oozing away from nis death wound, he yet dragged the flag to a place of safety, and sent, with his dying breath, the message to Mrs. Elliott, who had presented the colors to the Second South Carolina, that he had died in defending and saving them.

Fitly, therefore, is humble Sergeant Jasper to be made a prominent character in to-day's celebration by the founding of a monument to his memory. No Revolutionary hero is worthier of such honors. It was Jasper who, in the attack on Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776, when the flag-staff was cut down by a cannon ball from the British fleet, leaped through an embrasure, and, amid the enemy's fire, picked up the flag, returned with it safely, and, rigging an extempo rized staff, planted it on the bastion. He was the hero of many subsequent during expicits in the harassing partisan warfare which for three years succeeded; and when war on a larger scale came to the South, he fell, under heroic circumstances, in the first great battle.

Mr. Boucleault on Originality in the Drama

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After my announcement that I had derived the secand net of "Contempt of Court" from a French lay, your writer stated I had taken it from Mr. Hurlbert's comedy, "Americans in Paris. When I point out to him that Mr. Hurlbert and I had used the same French materials, he answers that simple truth by saving he cares othing about it. I agree with him. I don't think he does.

By the way, speaking of this same "originalty." On looking through the list of the works of our great dramatic writers. I fail to perceive that Sheridan has acknowledged that out of his seven works five are adaptations, and the other two far from "eriginal." Wychericy's four works are all "taken from the French. brugh and Farquhar freely altered old plays. or, like Molière," took their plots and characters where they could find them." It would puzzle Messrs. Collier and Grant White to find ne of Shakespeare's plays that could be certified as his own so far as construction is concerned. With the exception of Farquhar, who stated that he had used Fletcher's "Wild Goose Chase" in the construction of his comedy, "The Inconstant," I am not aware that any of our great dramatists have thought fit to announce the sources from which they drew their mate rials. It is rather a pity that twenty years ago I published a list of my works, marking thes which were derived from foreign sources. If I had, like other dramatists, been less commun; cative, the little boys who "do the theatres" in some of the journals would have remained in happy ignorance; but I presented them with a penshooter and furnished them with pens. Yours, DION BOUCKAULT.

Wanted, \$5,000 Damages. Angus P. McIntyre, editor of the Long Island Course, sucd Policeman Frederick Radmins for 25,000 lamnges for alleged takes infursemment. The case was on trial in the Superior Court Systerday, Nr. Melistyre and that on his exeming in March), 1878, having attended a social gathering at Varick street, he started with a young lady to recompany her bome. At a street corner Policeman company her home. At a street corner Policeman ladiums tomethed the young may on the shoulder and told by that size had better as bound at the same time making Mr. Melinyre from her with use size A. She point, and the same time making Mr. Melinyre term her with use size A. She point, and she shall be that she dar not know man and that he had antistaken or for abother corner. The desiremant's number was sumanded and he book Mr. Melinyre to the Natherry treet station. The next mortains Police Justice Marray treet station. The next mortains Police Justice Marray treet is thus at the same time regimment the office. The desiries is that Mr. Melintyre's conduct was so isorderly in the street that Policeman Rathins was bliged to have him between up morier to quiet him.

Police Commissioners Appealing. Police Commissioners MacLean and Morrison ons in the return presented by Commissioners French and Wheeler, and declare that Commissioners French and Wheeler were during August and September the representatives of the Republican party, acting for representatives of the Republican party, acting for representatives of the Republican party acting to the land the second of the delay of the acting the second of the delay of the acting the with a second of the delay of the second of the delay of the second of the delay of the second of the secon and Wisecler, and declare that Commissioners French

Kings County's Expensive Physic. Samuel Guthrie, Supervisor at Large of Kings

ment by Harrison Brothers, which it is alleged were no ment by Harrison Brothers, which it is alleged were not worth over \$600 Instruct. Attained faithin in opening said that it was clothing by the prescription for the dank were presented for the contract per section. The the dank were said to the contract per \$600 for \$600 for the dark were said to the contract per \$600 for \$600 for the dark were said to the dark per section to the float of the transverse many to be law bench as the fraction of the Supervisor of Large to veto a bit which was condered under a contract that had been infilled Justice Byckman decided that there were not sufficient racts allowed in the insketment to constitute an offence, and he accordingly directed the jury to render a verdict of acquittal.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

A Movement in Brooklyn to Strike Out the Names of Cornell and Soule.

Some of the leading Republicans of Brooklyn have organized themselves into the Independent Association of Kings County, and have circulated a memorial which has been signed by many Republicans, who thereby promise to scratch the names of Cornell and Soule on the Republican State ticket. The memorial says: We remind Senstor Conkling that political power is not an instrument for the aggrandize ment of individuals, but a public trust. I forcing upon the Republican party a weak an obnoxious candidate, he has recklessly abuse. obnoxious candidate, he has recklessly abused that trust, hazarded the result in his own Sone, and endangered Republican victory in 1880. We arraign Mr. Cornell for betraying his trust as Caairman of the State Committee by manipulating votes to secure his own nomination."

The originators of the memorial add that they decline to vote for Mr. Cornell because he was nominated, not in the interests of the Republican party, but in order to demonstrate who controls it; because he is a notorious opponent of Mr. Hayes; and because he has done nothing, and displayed no quality which indicates special fitness for the Governorship of New York, or which gives him any claim on the

special fitness for the Governorship of New York, or which gives him any claim on the gratitude or suffrages of his fellow Republicans. As to the homines for State. Engineer they say: "We decline to yote for Mr. Soule because we believe his election would give practical encouragement to canni corruption."

The memorial further says: "We submit that the division in the State Democracy makes it an uncommonly safe year to express independent Republican opinion at the polis.

An Executive Committee comprising A. W. Milibury, E. M. Low, Edward Packard, J. F. Credts, the fiev, S. S. Mitchell, and Charles A. Hull was appointed on Monday night. It is intended to erect a transparency in Union square containing the names of the Republican candidates with those of Cornell and Soule erased with a black line. The committee will supply Republican voters with ballots containing blank spaces in place of Cornell's and pply Republican voters with ballots contain-g blank spaces in place of Cornell's and ould's names. It has been suggested to them substitute Gov. Robinson's name for Mr. ornell's, but they say they prefer to leave that the judgment of individual voters.

Among the leaders in the movement are the Rev. Dr. John W. Cnadwick and the Rev. Edward Eggleston. STRIKING IRON MOULDERS.

President Mott Believes that the Strike is Actuated by Politicians.

The moulders of the Mott Haven foundry of Jordan L. Mott, President of the Board of Aldermen, are on strike for a 15 per cent, increase of their wages. The strike was begun at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, at the hour when the day's work in the foundry is begun.
"Several years ago," one of the moulders

said on Saturday, "Mr. Mott reduced our aiready small wages 10 per cent, and he promised to restore them to the old figures whenever business revived. His business has greatly im-proved of late. Certainly an increase is necesproved of late. Certainly an increase is necessary, for \$11 is considered a fair average of weekly earnings. A committee waited upon Mr. Mott's Superintendent, Mr. Demarest, on Thursday evening, and again yesterday morning, and asked respectfully for an increase of 15 per cent, in view of the prosperous condition of the foundry. The increase was curtly refused, and we determined to strike. We are equally determined to hold out."

This strike." Mr. Mott said. "Is unquestionably, in my opinion, the work of my political enemies. They probably desire to injure my political prospects. If they only knew that I long for the expiration of my term as a school boy does for vacation, they would probably not put themselves to this trouble. Nine months of political life has been enough for me. This is the furst time that the firm ever had any trouble with its men. Some of the men have worked in the foundry since I was a boy, and others were there before I was born. Many of them, to my knowledge, earn as much as \$20 a week, and have always appeared contented and happy. We have taken good care of our men. In all of the years of depression, since 1873, not one of them has lest a day through our fault. I regret that my men were prompted to this hasty action. They first saw the Superintendent in regard to the increase of 15 per cent, on Thursday evening, and he did not have an opportunity to confer with me before Friday morning, when they returned to demand an answer. I am willing to meet my men half way, and give whatever concession is fair. But I feel very much disposed just now to raze my foundry in Mott Haven and pared out the site in coal, lime, lath, and plaster yards. Polities is getting to be the bune of Mott Haven, as it is new of the city itself."

One of the strikers said last evening: "We were content to work for starvation wages dured of late. Certainly an increase is neces-for \$11 is considered a fair average of strikers said last evening: "We

were content to work for starvation wages dur-ing the period when contracts were being filled at ruinous rates, but now that contracts are to be had at good figures we insist that our em-ployer should give us back the 10 per cent, that was taken from us in bad times."

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

Hupson, N. Y., Oct. 8 .- The application by John P. O'Neil, receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, to confirm the report of Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., and for leave to pay a dividend, was heard to-day before the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Judge Westbrook presiding.

A Dividend of Fitteen Per Cent. Directed to

be Paid on All Adjudiented Claims.

Gen. George W. Wingate appeared on behaof the receiver, and read papers showing that was postponed from time to time on various 20,000 claims, amounting to \$6,000,000 (computing the claims on policies at their reserve value, had been received. Of these, 17,800, aggregating \$4,400,000, had been examined by the receiver and referee up to date, and the examination of the remainder was being made as fast as possible. Of these 15,300, of the face value of \$30,000,000, taking claims on policies at their reserve value, had been decided by the referee to be legal claims against the company, and 2,500 were disputed and are now on trial before the referee. That there were other claims against the company, involving about \$200,000, which were in litigation, the most of which were considered by the receiver. puting the claims on policies at their reserve. being made as fast as possible. Of these 15,300, of the face value of \$30,000,000, and amounting to \$4,500,000, taking claims on policies at their reserve value, had been decided by the referre to be legal claims against the company, and 2,500 were disputed and are new on trial before the referee. That there were other claims against the company, involving about \$200,000, which were in litigation, the most of which were considered by the receiver and his counsel not to be valid. The total of the unexamined and disputed claims is about \$1,700,000. That the receiver had \$557,229,30 available for the payment of a dividend, and, in addition, held \$1,100,000 of premium notes and loans on policies, available to reduce the reserve value of the various policies on which they were liens. That the receiver held assets not immediately convertible into money, consisting of the building 20,22 34 and 20 Nassu street which in

rious policies on which they were liens. That the receiver held assets not immediately convertible into money consisting of the building 20, 22, 24, and 26 Nassau street which in addition to furnishing an effector the receiver, pays five per cent, annually upon its valuation of \$323,000, with a quantity of real estate he had been compelled to hel in at foreclosure sales, all of which was increasing in value; but he also held bonds and morkages paying interest, amounting to \$137,000, and similar securities under foreclosure, amounting to \$188,150, there being in addition \$120,000 in the hands of the Superintendent of Insurance.

In conclusion he said that to pay a dividend of fifteen per cent, upon the claims already adjudicated by the referee, would require \$600,000, and that the receiver was in a position to pay that amount at once if authorized by the Court, and if empowered to withdraw the moneys and securities on deposit in the Trust Company.

Messers, J. H. Work, Raphael J. Moses, and William Barnes, counsel for a large number of the policy holders, spoke in favor of the application, expressing their satisfaction at the favoratie financial exhibit made by the receiver, and the promptiness shown by him in making this application at the carriest possible moand the promptness shown by him in making this application at the earliest possible mo-

ment.

Judge Westbrook then granted an order confirming the referre's report and directing the payment by the receiver of a dividend of 15 per cent upon all claims which have been or may be decided by the referre to be debts of the company, as follows:

1. Death calms upon rediate. 1. Death claims upon policies occurring prior Oct. 25, 1876, at their face, with interest to that

date.

2. Death claims when the assured died dur-ing the period for which the premium had been ing the period for which the premium had been 2. Death claims when the assured died during the beriod for which the premium had been paid, and before June 16, 1879, at their face value, less interest from Oct. 25, 1876, to ninety days after service of proofs of death.

3. Chains on policies, where the assured arriving, at the reserve value on Oct. 25, 1876, according to the American experience tables.

4. Paid-up annuities at their value on Oct. 25, 1876, according to the Northampton tables.

5. That all policy holders and creditors shall be paid equally, except that all premiums notes, loans, &=, due on any policy shall first be deducted from its reserve value, and the dividend paid only on the balance.

The order further directed that the dividends.

aid only on the batanes. The order further directed that the dividends clonging to those policy holders who have appeared by attorney should be paid to the latter.

The Manhattan Bond Negotiator.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, - John Cannon, who was prested last Saturday at a Third street banking house, the morning Evidence was direct to show that the de-instant coff other bodies above then the the de-instant coff other bodies above them the house of dar-sethert, belowed accume. Brookstan The missener was then communited in default of Shitter half to answer at the present term of some The rose was misselfated wit to the Grand Jury, while found a true full, and shortly attended the case was called for trial.

Loungers in City Hall Park Questioned.

A woman claiming to be the Widow Oliver o sued Simon Cameron for breach of promise of in riage, visited the Mayor's office vesterday, and asher permission to ascertain the manus of the occupants of the City (fall Park benches, that she might permiss of gress for their relief. The Mayor's officer sent her away, and the widow made a canvass of the park benches ask ing each occupant for which of the candidates for Gov ernor he intended to you.

INDICTED BANK OFFICERS.

The Directors of the Consolidated Bank Sur

moned to Court to Give Ball. MONTHEAL, Oct. 8 .- At the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench to-day there was a dense crowd of citizens present. The occu pants of the benches were of a different class from those usually in attendance at criminal courts. An immense number of prominent business men and bankers were in When Sir Francis Hincks, the venerable President of the Consolidated Bank, made his appearance, followed by all the members of the directorate, against whom true bills have been found, the deathlike stillness and unusual solemnity which prevailed gave evidence of the deep interest of all present. Not a few were there who felt profound sorrow that men who

there who felt profound sorrow that men who had heretofore occupied such lofty positions in the State and commercial world as the directors of the defunct bank should be taking their places in court under such painful circumstances. The only absentee of the accused officers was J. B. Berny, late general manager, but he was represented by counsel.

The directors took seats behind their counsel, who are Messrs, Davidson, Q. C.; Kerr Q. C.; J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C.; Wurtell, Q. C., and Mac-Master. The buil was fixed at \$1,000 for each principal, with two bendsmen in the same amount. As there are two indictments the hall will be double these amounts. The builsmen are as follows: For Sir Francis Hineks, the Hon, Luther Hamilton Holton and George Stephen, merchant; for Robert James Roekie, Joseph Hickson and Robert Craik, M. D.; for John Grant, John M. Young, merchant, and James P. Clephorn; for John Rankin, Gilbert Scott and Andrew F. Gault; for Hugh McKay, Rozaira Thibesdeau, merchant, and Duncan McIntyre; for William Watson Ogilvie, John Ogilvie, merchant, and Henry Cleghorn, merchant. It is said that bills of indictment are being

It is said that bills of indictment are being prepared against the Directors and General Manager of the Mechanics Bank on charges similar to those in the case of the Consolidated Bank.

FLINGING HERSELF ON THE TRACK.

The Extraordinary Scene Between Justice Guck and his Wife in Brooklyn. The woman who jumped from her hus-

band's carriage at the Fort Hamilton avenue

crossing of the Prospect Park and Copey Island

Railroad, on Monday afternoon, and placed her neck on a rail in front of an approaching train. turns out to be the wife of Justice H. L. Guck of Williamsburgh. The Justice and his wife drove through Prospect Park and into the Ocean Boulevard and persons who saw them perceived by Mrs. Guck's excited gesticulations that they were quarreling. Near Fort Hamilton avenue Mrs. Guck clutched the reins, and Justice Guck sopped the horse. Mrs. Guck leaped from the carriage, and, as her dress became entangled in the step in a dangerous manner. Justice Guck jumped out and released it. Mrs. Guck then aurried toward the railroad track. A train was approaching on the down track. Mrs. Guck ran across the track and then turned, threw herself upon the ground, and placed her neck across the rail. The train was only 200 feet away, and running at full sneed. Flamma John Desmond ran and pulled Mrs. Guck from the track. She druggled and exclaimed, "For God's sake lot me be." Henry Kade ran and assisted the flamma in pulling Mrs. Guck out of the way of danger. Mrs. Guck was greatly excited and she begin to weep. Her clothing was covered with dust and her hat disarranged.

In the mean time Justice Guck had driven to the spot and asked her to get into the carriage. She exclaimed:

"I won't do it. You are not my husband any longer. I'm not your wife; I'm my mother's daughter, and I will go back to her."

Justice Guck besought her not to make a scene, and to return home with him; but she retused, and ordered him to go away. Then she walked toward the eastern entrance to Greenwe d Cemetery, weeping and wringing her hands. The Justice followed with the carriage, begging her to return with him. Mr. G. H. Hannatord, the gatekeeper, refused to allow gesticulations that they were quarrel

riage, begging her to return with him. Mr. C H. Hannatord, the gatekeeper, refused to allo her to enter the cemetery. She said:

H. Hannator), the gatekeeper, refused to allow her to enter the cemetery. She said:

"Can't I go in and see my mother's grave? I want to go to her grave."

Then she sat down on the stone wall that bounds the cemetery, and Justice Guck approached her and besought her once more to go home with him. She refused and accused him of having married her for her money alone. Mrs. Guck had a fortune in her own right when the Justices son by a former wife had made the from the former was more to be an expected by the former was more to blame than any one else. They accused one another in this way for some time. Mr. Bernard Peters and another gentleman them drove up and tried to persuade her to go home. She continued to cast reproaches on her husband, walking up and down and pulling her hair. For two homs they tried to persuade her to go home. Finally she walked away and went home on a train, and Justice Guck drove home in the carrier. he walked away and went home on a train, and justice Guck drove home in the carriage.

WHY GREGG IS NOT SENTENCED.

Walting Until he Returns from a Stumping

Tour for Foster in Ohio. CHICAGO, Oct. 7 .- W. Gregg, ex-Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the but she persistently followed him, until her tather no. Chicago Post Office, was convicted some time moved her to a distant camp. There she died of grief. Chiengo Post Office, was convicted some time ago of appropriating to his own use money | after directing that her body be buried on the set belonging to the department, and refusing to make restitution. The day for his sentence pretexts, the culprit being released on bail while an attempt was making to obtain his partence of Gregg until after the succe party in Hayes's own State is assured.

The Hearing of the Motion for a New Trial

Postponed until January. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7 .- This morning, in the Supreme Court, the counsel for Brandt and Hummel, two of the six men who were convicted of the murder of old man Raber, in Lebanon County, for the insurance which they had on his life, moved for a postponement of the hearing of the motion for a new trial. The grounds for this motion were that Brandt and Hummel were too poor to pay counsel for preparing the case for the Supreme Court, and some time was consumed by their friends in raising the necessary funds; that owing to the large amount of testimeny, the printer had been wholly unable to prepare a proper book, and that great injustice would be done these two men, who are now under sentence of death, if the argument was called up now. The District Attorney of Lebanon County protested against the delay, and asked the Court not to grantif, but Chief Justice Sharswood announced that the case would go ever until January. Lebanon County, for the insurance which they

An ex-Mayor Shot by an ex-Chief of Police HARRISONBURG, Va., Oct. 8.-Ex-Mayor Jos. P. Hyde was shot on the street, at about 0 o'clock has might, by exclinet of Police Jos. H. Kelly. One hall en-tered his right shoulder from behind, and another passes across his abdomen, making a shight desh wound. Kelly fled.

The Grand Duke.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to Mr. Donovan's second eard in Monday's 818 we would say that we are too well known to the dramatic proession to have any fear that proper attention will n resion to have any real that proper attention will not be paid to our care. We were the criminators of the Grand Duke years are, and have kent up the name and opened the Grand Duke every winter We have competent backers and intend to usen the Grand Puke for the season in a couple of weeks. Our opening the left will be a commence metamorphoeds from what it has been and youngless men training, new scalery cartinia as and our opening as herelotore, will be heralded through the press.

Cosson & Casach & Casach & Cosson & Casach the NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

An Elevated Ratirond Experience,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My wife

Competition for a Model School.

From the Planiber and Santiary Engineer. In the hope that benefits may result in the

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. J. Mulligati. - The salary of a Senator and that of a A Schlier, With to the United States Commonwealth and Permanes Interper the attacker Wash, whom to V. Schlad the facts of the case we depute and commonwealth and commonwealth. SUNBEAMS.

-Upon himself and his 800 wives the Sul-

an of Turkey spends \$10,000,000

Oranges, lemons, olives, and almonds

re to be cultivated in Florids soon by a large number of alian colonists, now on their way to that State.

- The destruction of Haworth Church was on three weeks ago. An immense multitude e final services. Among them were many devoted at irers of the Bronte family.

One of the most enlightened monarchs of the present day is the Queen of Madagascar, who labors carnestly to impress upon her subjects the importance of sobriety and education.

The national industrial exhibition conuplated for Moscow in 1880 has been postpened ar, on account of the general feeling of insecurity and

the unusual dulness of Russian trade -At the age of 82, a man living in a farm ouse at Hampton, N. H., finds himself able to read fine rint, although for fifty years he was entirely blind. Six nonths are his sight suddenly returned to him.

-The fiftieth auniversary of Belgian Independence will be celebrated that year, at Brusseld, by an industrial exhibition. An appropriation of 2,00000 francs has been made for preliminary expenses.

—A New Jersey boy on the St. Mary, in

writing bome, says; There are three things a loy wants as soon as he gets to ses-first, to get hime, second, a good square meal, and, third, to get his fingers on the fellow who wrote 'Jack Barkaway,' ! - Great opposition is being manifested in the Austrian dominions to the introduction of American ment of all kinds. The Government has not prohibited the importation, but the local producers proclaim the

the American article is rotten with worms -San Antonio, Texas, has a flourishing woollen mill which turns out excellent cassimere cloths at exceedingly low prices, as the wood is clipped from herds of sheep feeding in the immediate neighborhood. Texas is also rapidly putting up cotten factories in order to utilize her superabundant cotton crops.

Gambetta, since he became a prophet,

has become less of a demagogue and more of a diner. He has his syster beds in his palace gardens, like the fa-mous Lacultus, and, like another famous gourmand of the classic cut, he has different dining rooms for differen grades. His cook receives \$4,000 a year, and is a intract -M. Turgénief intends passing the coming

winter in St. Petersburg. It is said that he wishes to make himself more closely acquainted with the present aspects of Russian social life than his residence in Para ermits. The announcement also encourages the hor that the result may be yet another work from the pen of -A leading Irish journal says that Ameri-

cans have spent last summer over a million of deliars in Switzerland, and suggests that Ireland is a land of rare seauty and its sons ever hospitable to the strangthere is more wit to be heard and more heauty to be seen in the Emerald Isle mone day than there is to be found in Switzerland in a month. -The Elysée, Paris, now in course of recoration, contains a large number of fine pieces of

furniture of various epochs, which hitherto have been externed about in total disregard of date. They are now obe rearranged in rooms whose decorations c with them, and there will be Louis XIV., Louis XV. By his flattering dedication of " Harold" to the present Lord Lytton, it is believed that Tenny son desired to efface the recollection of his old fight with Lord Lytton's father, when the latter called Tenny son Miss Alfred," and Tennyson retaliated in lines describ ng his assailant as "a lion with manu expendiors," and "the pudded man who wears the stays."

-The French don't believe in anything ood out of France. An American who recently mar-ied a charming French girl proposed an autumn tour a Switzerland. "The mountains are magnificent," said e; "the lakes are charming." "Never mind the lakes and mountains," she muttered lovingly in his ears, "bring me, dear, to some country of good sheps," -The pardoned prisoners from New Cale-

Conta are bringing out medals in Puris for all those who served in and under the Socialist Government of 1871. Of course these medals will not be worn. They will be concealed for the present; but on the first insurrection tens of thousands will come into the streets recognizable to each other by an exposure of these decoration -The Afghan army to oppose Gen. Roberts at Cabul consists of fourteen regiments numbering twelve thousand men. There are, hesides, a thousand home and five hundred of the Amer's body guard who de

serted their master at the start of the mutiny. In Hera there are eighteen battalions and sixty caused. The present leader and the prime intigator of the outbreak is a former Grand Vizier of Shere Ali, a Persian by birth. -A young coup e in humble life were going through the usual civil matrimonial forms afer days ago before the Mayor of one of the arrondissement

of Paris. "The woman is everywhere to follow her his band," said the functionary, reciting the usual formula. "I decline to promise that," said the bride with great decision. "What do you mean," inquired the Mayo "My husband, sir, is a letter carrier in the suburbs," re-plied the cautious creature, in a mincing tone.

The Indian Princess Monica, daughter officer at Fort Laramie, and plainly told lam so. He m

formed her that he was engaged to marry a girl in Ohi where she had first met the officer. This story is seid by ander Wright, who was at luty at Fort Laranue. -The Duke of Wellington was partly edu-

cated at the military college of Angers in France, or tween Nantes and Tours, where the elder lift, Led Chatham, who was at one time a Captain of dragons. was also educated. He there picked up some knowledge of French, but his pronunciation was not Parisian liing engaged in conversation one day with Talleyran some one asked the witty diplomatist how the Dale snoke French. The answer was: "Just as he doesevery thing, with a great deal of intrepolity." -Between the four or five which the

mowing one spick out on the eve of a great race them sult of a fair struckle would be matter of chance. A set course might be suitable to one, and the opposite to as-other. Then this mag might run best under a sharp wind, and that one might carry all before it ander blazing sun. The horse which would come in first under one set of circumstances would be nowhere under abother. As π rule no man alive can tell the best at the start, save in care cases, as that of Gladiateur.

-Mr. Herkomer is the only English artist who takes a prize at the Munich Exhibition. He wins a second-class gold modal. The first class modals are awarded to M. Bennat, Paris: M. Hougus reau, Paris, S. Canon, Vienna, M. Berregger, Munich, M. J. G. Laures, Paris, M. W. Menzel, Berlin, M. J. G. Mansacoy, Paris, M. C. Oestriey, Jr., Hamberg, M. Passim, Austra, & Wanters, Brussels, and M. Werner, Berlin, The French are gratified at socuring one third of the firstellaw medals, a quarter of the second, and a quarter of the

honorary certificates. -A painter of celebrity in Paris, when his first wire—he is now married to another—was sick field death, was informed by her of her great lear of heigh turied slave. And therepron promised to make all is ersion in her here when he thought her deal. He now ever failed to recollect it. Some months after he was ining with a friend and jurying emert to the lady in wished to make successor to the decreased one, but if a grown simily, he sublemly exclaimed "By Low I hereof to cut my wife a throat." It needed long expan-

tions before the other took him. Mr. and Mrs. Lewallen went to a meeting at North Version, Ind., two years are, in which the mend of endowing Haptyrite University, a religious bales, tion, was feelingly settorth. The Lewiscon, in these citement of the occasion, and being recent converted scrated \$2 (80), and the bushand gave his note for it one. They afterward regretted their literality softing amount the agreement, but the amounts of plast

-There are at present in England two Javanese princes, the first who have ever stated to representatives of the wealth of their country. I Rugers Sie a remance of the extractions described Java prince is pictured as delicate in but and extract a country to ever a Greek status, inthe and supple was come to reach folding swift of footastic during the Rus Prince Golds stword and his son are represented as at middle best stout, with the dark yellow complexion or the Nast case and the best to be a few to be the state of the Russessen and the best to be a few to be a race, and the hair blue-bines and one have straight town their time. Their costone is such and hardwarf a newtod, without any at the grandiness of color account.

Miscurfar Christianity has found also other champion in the flex of R Pairs, which palding his own same, the flex of R Pairs, which palding his own same, the Foundate his name and response to thing, twenty eight motion in the realization texting, twenty eight motion in death site is fitted with make a direct processing chairs, with India rands part examples and support of the flex of the Mu-cular Christianity has found at-